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Kautilya :- Weekend Theory.
Mandal principle and
educational policy

Origin of the state :- He has given a compromise theory of the origin of the state. That is, he said that there was fishery justice in the state earlier due which chaos arose. Then people chose manu as their king. The people of the state pledged to give Manu one sixth of their grain, one tenth of the trade and fifty-fifth of the animal trade profit as tax.

Mandal principle

Kautilya has described the seven organs of the state and compared all the organs of the state with the

body parts. Whereas in modern states, four signs or organs of the state are found. Following are the seven parts of the Kingdom described by Kautilya.

- 1. King or Lord
- 2. Amalya or minister
- 3. Dandan
- 4. Fort
- 5. Fund
- 6. Punishment or army
- 7. Kautilya has called Friend "Ran".

King or Lord :- Kautilya considered that king to be the center and integral part of the kingdom and compared the king to the top. He believes that the king should be visionary, self-contained, noble, healthy, rich in intellectual qualities and Mahavira. They advise the king to be welfare and responsible to the public because according to him the king is bound by duties. Although they consider the king to be paramount, they do not give him unbridled powers.

both Amatya and the minister with the "eye". According to him, Amatya and Raja are two wheels of the same car. Amatya should be chosen as the person who can handle his responsibilities and can play a role in the king's actions like his associate.

District: — Kautilya has compared it to "Feet". Janpad mean "Land of the people". Kautilya has considered both the population and the territory as district.

Fort: — Kautilya has compared the fort to the "arms" or "arms" and has discussed four types of fortification.

Quadic Fort: — With water around it.

Parvat Fort: — With rocks around it.

Dhwant fortress: — around which the grass land.

Forest fort: — Surrounded by Forests

Fund: — Kautilya has compared this to the "mouth". They have considered Kosh as the main part of the state because according to them, a state grows from Kosh and

maintains its army through Kosh to remain powerful.

6. Punishment of army :- Kautilya has compared the army to the brain. He has given four types of army - hand army, horse army, chariot army and infantry.

7. Friend :- Kautilya has called friend "Kan". According to him, the state needs friends for the progress of state and for help in times of calamity.

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Role of caste in Indian Politics

The caste system is a predominant aspect of the social and political structure in India. Caste is the most ancient feature of Indian social system and it is a major factor in the structures and functions of the Indian political system.

The word 'caste' is derived from the Spanish word 'caste' which means race. People born in particular race have their separate caste. It defines all social, economic and political relationships for the individual.

However, with the progress of time, the caste system came to an endowment status, which got resolved by birth and as a result,

It has now become a divisive factor in our Indian society today.

Objective of study:-

To analyze the impact cast on Indian politics.

To study the constitutional provisions for casteless society.

To provide valuable suggestions.

Role of caste in Indian politics:-

Caste factor in political socialization and leadership recruitment

Cast and civil administration

Caste based political parties

Communities

Caste based pressure groups

Caste violence

Caste factor and local government

Caste and formation of a council of ministers

Caste and Indian Constitution

India has one of the best constitutions, but is it really fully implemented.

- Protection of civil Rights Act - 1976
- Prevention of atrocities against SC & ST's Act - 1989

Fundamental Rights: - First Right is
The Right to Equality:

- Article 14:- Equality before the law.
- Article 15:- Prohibition, discrimination on the basis of religion, race, cast, gender and colour.
- Article 16:- Equal opportunities in public employment
- Article 17:- Abolition of untouchability
- Article 18:- Abolition of titles.

51 A Fundamental duty.

Conclusion

Lastly, concluding, there is a close relationship between caste and politics in India and both influence each other. Caste is an important component of the social system in India had made its special place in the Indian political system at various levels.

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Type of democracy

According to the definition of democracy it is "rule by the people, by the, by the people, by the people." But the concept has become somewhat complicated due to the use of different countries and circumstances. Many proposals have been made in the context of democracy since ancient times, but many of them were never implemented.

Representative democracy
Liberal democracy
Direct democracy

In Representative democracy. The public directly elects government official. Representatives are elected from a district or Parliamentary constituency or represent all voters in several proportional arrange

-ment. Mixed systems are used in some countries. Although representatives in such a democracy are elected by the people, the representatives themselves decide the policies to act in the public interest. Although some factors such as party policies, image in the electorate, re-election have an effect on the delegates, generally few of these are binding instructions.

Liberal democracy :- There is a kind of representative democracy, with clean and fair elections. Characteristic features of liberal democracy include security of minorities, law and order, distribution of powers, etc. Freedom of expression, language, assembly, religion and property are prominent.

In liberal democratic countries empowerment of underprivileged is done, which will lead to the progress of the country. In a liberal democracy it is the duty of the government or the state to provide benefits of education, health and basic amenities to the people.

Direct democracy:- In a direct democracy, all citizens vote on all important policy decisions. It is called direct, because in principle it has no representative or mediator. All direct democracies are in small communities or city-nations. Example - Switzerland

- Modern democracy.
- Participatory democracy
- Monarchy
- Republic
- Mahajanapada
- Magna Carta
- Franchise.

Conclusion

The history of the use of democracy is long and full of history. The history of the ancient republics of India or the Athens democracy of Europe is more than two thousand years old and we see that even in the human society of that period, democratic institutions existed in some form or the other.

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